

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLV. No. 8386.

號三十月一九年八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1889.

日初月一十年五日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. G. GEORGE STREET & Co., 36, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W.M. WILSON, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 153, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREE PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafitte, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HARRIS, THE CHINESE EXCHANGE OFFICE, 62, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—Gordon & Gotch, Melbourne and Sydney.

CYPRUS.—W.M. SMITH & Co., THE ATHENIOTHEA CO., CYPRUS.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINRICH & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CRUZ, SANTO, QUICHE & Co. AMYUNG MOALLE, HONGKONG, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W.H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H.J. DALMUYL, Esq.
W.G. BROOKS, Esq. S.G. MICHAELSON,
T.E. DAVIES, Esq.
J.F. HOLLYDAY, Esq.
Hon. J.J. KERSWICK, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON, Esq.
E.A. SIBBS, Esq.
E.A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai, JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.—
For 3 months, 2 per cent.; or interest
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 24, 1889. 363

NOTICE.
**RULES OF THE HONGKONG
SAVINGS' BANK.**

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum, interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 5% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 254

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

In Succession to HAJEE HAMED HAJEE ESSAK, I have commenced Business as Merchant and Commission Agent in Hongkong, Canton and China, and Mr. ABDULLA KADERDENA is duly authorized to sign my firm.

MAHONEE HAJEE ESSAK ELLIAS.
Hongkong, November 16, 1889. 2177

WA TSZ VAT PO,
華字日報
CHINESE MAIL.

The present LEASE of the Chinese Mail

EXPIRED on the 31st ultimo, after

which date the INTEREST of the present

LESSEE (Mr. Ho Chung Shang) entirely

ceased. The BUSINESS is now conducted by

A MOST EFFICIENT NATIVE STAFF,

and Arrangements have been made which

cannot fail to make the Paper in EVERY

SENSE A FIRST-CLASS JOURNAL.

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
Proprietor.

CHINA MAIL Office,
September 1, 1889.

Intimations.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY Order of the Board of Directors, the Undersigned has This Day been Committed in the position of SECRETARY of the Company.

SCRIPT will be Exchanged for BANKER'S RECEIPTS on application at the Company's Office—2, Fudd's Street, on and after the 26th Instant.

K. A. STEVENS,
November 22, 1889. 2206

BEILLIUS TRUST, No. 2.

THE ANNUAL COMPETITION for BEILLIUS MEDALS and PRIZES will be held as under:—

ENGLISH EXAMINATION for BOYS, MONDAY, 23rd December next, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ENGLISH EXAMINATION for GIRLS, TUESDAY, 24th December next, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

CHINESE EXAMINATION for GIRLS, TUESDAY, 24th December next, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

These Examinations are open to any Scholar who, during the last six months, was a regular student of a School (whether public or private) in the Colony.

The following Prizes are offered for competition:

FOR GIRLS LEARNING ONLY CHINESE.

A first prize of a Bronze Medal and \$25.

A second prize of \$15.

A third prize of \$10.

FOR BOYS.

A first prize of a Silver Medal and \$30.

A second prize of \$15.

A third prize of \$10.

FOR BOYS.

A first prize of a Silver Medal and \$25.

A second prize of \$15.

A third prize of \$10.

Intending Candidates should send, to the INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS, on or before 1st DECEMBER next, their Names and Certificates of attendance at School.

The List of Entries will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 2nd December.

Further Particulars, as to place and Rules of Examination, will be forwarded to each Candidate.

Copies of the Scheme can be obtained on application to the INSPECTOR of Schools.

THE TRUSTEES,
Bettles Fund, No. 2.

Hongkong, November 20, 1889. 2191

WANTED.

GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN and a CLERK of WORKS in HONGKONG on Three Years Engagement. Apply stating References, Salary and full Particulars to

H. W. L.,
o/o, China Mail Office,
Hongkong, November 21, 2205

LAMAG PLANTING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE has Received a Small Consignment of the above Society's BOOKS and CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, &c., which are now ON SALE, at about Home Prices at the Book Room, London Mission, Bonham Road, from 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, November 18, 1889. 2185

EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE First ORDINARY General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on MONDAY, the 2nd December, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Account to 30th September last.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st Instant to the 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, November 13, 1889. 2178

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIIMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praha Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 26, 1885. 1458

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

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SENSE A FIRST-CLASS JOURNAL.

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

Proprietor.

CHINA MAIL Office,
September 1, 1889.

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE NOW UNPACKED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENTS OF

Children's Toys,

INCLUDING

RUBBER AND WOOL TOYS for INFANTS, RAG DOLLS, WASHING DOLLS, DRESSED DOLLS, BALLS, PAINT BOXES, DRAWING SLATES, PUZZLES, BLOCKS ROCKING HORSES, SWINGS, MASKS, CANNONS, WHEELBARROWS, NOAH'S ARKS, CARTS, STABLES, MAGNETIC TOYS, TOPS, BUCKETS, SPADES, MARBLES, EIFFEL TOWERS, YACHTS, GUN BOATS, BUTTERFLY NETS, LAMPS, SOLDIERS, TRIICYCLES, GUNS, DRUMS, DOLL'S HOUSES, RAILWAYS.

AND ALL THE LATEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH NOVELTIES.

(+)

Christmas & New Year Cards!

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 13, 1889. 2158

W. POWELL & Co.

EX STEAMSHIP GLENFALLOCH.

A S P L E N D I D A S S O R T M E N T O F

N E W G O O D S ,

HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, JACKETS, ULSTER, JERSEYS,

SILK GLOVES, SUÈDE GLOVES, KID GLOVES, BALL DRESS

MATERIALS, SILKS, VELVETS, BOOTS, SHOES, TOYS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1889. 2132

W. POWELL & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 8386 - November 23, 1889.

Entertainments.

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL
AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

OPEN

EVERY EVENING,
CROWDED!

CROWDED!!

THE PUBLIC ADMIT THE BEST
CIRCOUS

that has visited Hongkong.

OUR JAPANESE ARTISTES,
THE BEST JAPAN HAS PRODUCED.

Prices of Admission:

Boxes of 6 Chairs 312.00
Single Seats Boxes 2.50
Dress Circle Chairs 2.00
Stalls, Carpeted Seats 1.00
Pit 0.90
Children under 12 Half-price
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform—to Pit 25
Cents; Half-price to all other parts except
the Boxes.

Seats and Boxes can be reserved at KELLY & WALSH, LAMINTON.

ROBERT LOVE.

General Agent.

Hongkong, November 23, 1889. 2107

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
A L I B A B A,
AND THE
FORTY THIEVES.

DATES OF PERFORMANCES,
EVENING,
2nd, 6th and 9th January, 1890.

AFTERNOON,
23rd December, 1889, 4th January, 1890.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Opening night, 26th December, ... \$3.
All other Performances, ... \$2.
Season Tickets, \$10.

Tickets and Books of the words for any of the above Performances can be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. on and after Monday, 9th December, 1889.
Hongkong, November 9, 1889. 2131

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP,
BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA & BALTO PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON AND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.E.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
BUSSA.

ON SUNDAY, the 24th day of November,
1889, at 10 a.m., the Company's
Steamship SAVOISE, Capt. K. V. GOZZEL,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at GANO.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon, Cargo will be received on board
until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3
p.m. on the 23rd November. (Parcels
to be sent on board; they must be
left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents
and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 26, 1889. 2051

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE
UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship PARTHIA,
3,127 Tons Register, WALLACE, Commander,
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., and KOBE and YOKOHAMA,
on SATURDAY, the 14th December, at Noon.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports,
and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points,
by the regular Steamers of the
PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and
other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver Victoria (Mar.) \$210.00
To Montréal New York, &c. 200.00
To Liverpool 225.00
To London 330.00

To other European points at proportion-
ate rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service,
and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese
Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points in the United States,
should be sent to the Company's Offices,
addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, Director
of Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. on the 13th December.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office
and should be marked to address in full;
and the same will be received by us until
5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,
apply to

ADAMSON, HELL & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, November 16, 1889. 2104

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGAI, KOBÉ AND
YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship
YANGTSE.

Commandant FLANDIN,
will be despatched for the
above Port on TOMORROW, the 24th Inst.,
at 9 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 23, 1889. 2168

FOR SHANGAI.

The Steamship
Ningpo.

Captain R. KÖHLER, will
be despatched for the
above Port on MONDAY, the 25th Inst.,
at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & C.,

Hongkong, November 23, 1889. 2210

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Hongkong, November 23, 1889. 2216

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Co.'s Steamship
Hafan.

Capt. S. ARSTON, will be
despatched for the above
Port on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRATH & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, November 23, 1889. 2211

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR SHANGAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship
Glenrocky.

Capt. FRIGGSON, will be
despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, November 23, 1889. 2213

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND
NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The Co.'s Steamship
General Worker.

Captain M. EICHEL, will
leave for the above Ports
on or about the 30th Instant.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, November 23, 1889. 2220

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGAI.

The Co.'s Steamship
Preussen.

Captain C. POELKE, will
leave for the above place
about 24 hours after arrival with the outward
Gurman Mail.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, November 23, 1889. 2221

STEAMSHIP YANGTSE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JONSIGNEES of Cargo from London

ex Steamships GUADIANA and MONICA,
from Havra ex Steamship GUADIANA,
and from Bordeaux ex Steamship
CONGO, in connection with the above
Steamer, are hereby informed that their
Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treas-
ure and Valuables—are being landed and stored
at their risk at the Company's Godowns,
Bowring, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before To-day (Saturday), at 1 p.m., re-
questing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Underwriters.

Goods remaining undelivered after SATURDAY,
the 30th November, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges at
one cent per packet per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 2nd December (Monday), and they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

By Command, A. LISTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Hongkong, November 23, 1889. 2223

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP,
BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA & BALTO PORTS;

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4 p.m. on the 13th December.

All Parc

On the arrival of the Norwegian ship *Icel* at Shanghai, a mutiny broke out among the crew, two of the men threatening to knife the Captain. The aid of the Police was obtained and in the afternoon three men were arrested.

A ransom of consideration at a distant port has involved the following excellent anagram on the name and title of the Inspector-General:—Sir Bob i. H. G. G. M. G., Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, equals 'I. R. H.' bring glaring success to the commerce of Eastern ports.

The Chinese, Manchu and Mongolian soldiers stationed at Peking in former times were formally drilled by their respective officers twice a month. These troops consisted in all of twenty-four yuen (each yuen consists of 500 men), but now it is proposed to hold a grand parade once every month of all the troops, and a special officer is to be appointed to inspect them.

The Japanese are advancing in civilization, and are evidently learning the latest Persian customs. The *Japan Gazette* says:—A dastardly practice, says the *Osaka Mainichi Shinbun*, is to jump in such fashion among the youths of Matayama, who frequent the streets whenever they are required to squirt a powerful chemical in the faces of all the young girls they meet, disfiguring the latter's complexion. One day last month more than ten young women were injured in this way.

The following notes are from Chinese papers:—It is now sanctioned by the Throne to export rice from the Canton Province to the extent of 50,000 piculs, and no more than this quantity, also duty must be paid on such exportation. In former times it was prohibited. The barrier at Chang-chow (probably entrance to Canton—Whampoa), we are informed, will be removed. The different Foreign Ministers after the Franco-China war asked the Tsung-li Yamen to remove the obstructions, after peace was restored, but the Chinese did not pay any attention to the request.

A Doctor, dated the 22nd of last month, stated that during the years 94 to 14th year of Kwang-ti the reports from Chang-chih-tung, for all military expenditures paid by him, were not made out in conformity with the established rules. The Board of Revenue requires all the accounts in detail, whereas Chang-chih-tung has only made them out in a condensed and general way, without any particulars. As he is a national character, and not a small official, Chang-chih-tung accordingly countersigned and ordered, further, to make out a detailed report of all the expenditures, and send it up as soon as possible. The Governor of Chukiang, Sung Tsing, a Tartar, who was formerly Governor of Kiang-su, is also severely censured for somewhat similar irregularities.

Our local Municipal Council, says the *Japan Gazette*, has come to a sudden and inglorious end. Recent dolts of a section of its members reflected discredit on a body supposed to represent the community of such an important place as Yokohama, and no one who has followed the course of events will be surprised to learn of the decisive action taken by the Minister of the Home Department. The members refused to settle their differences in a manner becoming a dignified body, so the major has been decided for them by an order from Count Yamagata—disolving the Council. In a sense this is to be regretted, but the affairs of the town, so far as we can see, cannot very well be in a much worse managed condition than they have been during the past few months, for the business done has been practically nil.

The Corean correspondent of the *Chinese Times* writes:—On the 23rd ult. the Japanese men-of-war, *Bansho Kan* and *Takachi*, arrived at Chamlupu from Ping-yang (Ta-tung River). H. L. J. M. Consul, G. Hayashi, returned by the latter, as also Captain Encoue, Naval Attaché to the Japanese Legation. I hear that surveying was difficult, owing to the hostility of the natives. Also that the Corean Government had promised to proclaim Ping-yang an open port. If this be true, it is nevertheless indefinite. Why the natives show hostility to the Japanese and carry on, in an amicable manner, clandestine trade with Chinese is a problem difficult of solution. The Governor of Ping-yang, Ming-Yong-Chu, brother of Ming-Yong-Ik, is doubtless to blame for whatever troubles there may have been. The U.S.S. *Omaha* left Chamlupu on the 24th ult., the U.S.S. *Marietta* remaining. The other warships in port are: The Japanese *Bansho Kan* and *Takachi*, and one small Chinese despatch vessel. A Russian man of war is expected from Japan.—*China Times*.

A CORRESPONDENT at Tientsin writes us (*N. & D. Daily News*) that the community there were started on the evening of the 10th by a fire. At about 5 p.m. a large column of very black smoke was seen rising a little below the British settlement just within the boundary of the port. It turned out to come from a stack of 3,000 or 4,000 cases of kerosene oil, which were ignited by a coolie who was engaged in repairing the cases, and was lighting his pipe. Happily the wind was light and from the south, so that the flames were blown across the river; had the wind been from the north, another large stack of oil would probably have caught fire, and it is difficult to conjecture how far the damage would have spread. Our correspondent writes very severely of the laxity of the Tientsin Municipality, who allow these large quantities of oil to be stored near, and boats loaded with it to lie alongside of, the bunt, which is always covered with ready combustible cargo; and where, if a fire began to spread, the shipping in port and the whole settlement would be in the greatest danger.

THE following notes are from the *Chinese Times*:—The steamers have not found the river so navigable as at first anticipated. The narrowness of the channel, which is described as being simply a gutter, renders it not only impossible for steamers to pass each other without one or both going ashore, but also, in the absence of any such contingency, for vessels to come and go without difficulty and delay. The Tientsin Reach is worse than any other part of the river, consisting of five feet and six feet having been obtained on each side of an incoming steamer drawing 9ft. Only steamers of light draft attempt to reach the *Bun*, and the shipping agents fear that the river will not thoroughly scour out before the close of the season.—We hear that a new entrance to the river has been discovered by Mr. H. Crowley, *Takao*. This has not yet been officially recognised by the Customs authorities, but the *Wuchang*, on her last trip, passed through the channel indicated, when it was not possible to cross the *Bun* through the old one. For some time it has been noticed that the ebb tide flowed more strongly in a direction different from that in which little taken, and we hear Mr. H. Crowley and other members of the P.R.C. at *Faku* have successfully taken soundings of this new channel.

The recent troubles that occurred at Nanking near Kuklung started through a native preacher, whilst holding forth in a church, saying something that was not exactly in conformity with the views of the literary students, who were at that place about to pass their examinations. The students commenced to argue with the native preacher, and after a few sharp words one of the students called on those present to demolish the chapel. There was a large crowd present at the time, so they commenced in real earnest, and the preacher finding things getting hot made his escape, leaving the mob masters of the scene, and they destroyed the chapel with a vengeance. There were over 3,000 students in the school, besides a number of hawkers and other tradespeople who follow the students in hope of doing business with them, so it was a very easy matter to start the row.—*Shanghai Mercury, Translation*.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—From private intelligence received through an original member of the syndicate, we learn that at Bri-hai hereafter will be a great deal in Raub shares. The leading brokers there have, it appears, made a dead-set at Raub with the design of forcing down prices. They have, in some instances, wagered that they will yet be able to drive the value down to five shillings. Of this, it is stated that there were not the least fear, and the bold sportmen will lose their bets. We are told that there is an impression among the shareholders that a mistake was made in sending Mr. Ricen to take part in the negotiations then proceeding for the acquisition of the Tomb property. As to the "docking" of the *Amoy*, it will be remembered that originally 9 per cent. of the syndicate shares were to be deducted by the British for colonising, they having in forty years converted an uninhabited island into a populous and prosperous domain, where men of every nation are made welcome, on the sole condition of obeying just laws enacted for the general good.

It is quite true the British public at Home have yet much to learn about the war and industry of Hongkong.

That being still under the yoke of the Colonial Office we are partially strangled by red tape, & t'other subject to nation?—

It is the duty of the public prosecutor of any city to surrender a prisoner, if directed by the Minister of Justice?—I think so, but I am not certain.

In comparing this translation with the original you have had occasion to alter a single word?—No.

Do you see the words "and the said Sergeant Robertson is hereby authorized to receive the said L. P. de Campos?"—Yes.

That is an order from the Minister of Justice, for Sergeant Robertson to receive de Campos?—It is.

Do you know of any law justifying a Japanese official in giving orders to a British officer?—I do not know.

Mr. Wotton said his Worship had suggested that a witness should be got from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who could speak with definiteness as to whether the prisoner was the man who got the money. So far, he had not been able to get such a witness, but his Worship committed the case for trial such evidence might be forthcoming.

Mr. Colquhoun also assumed that with this evidence before his Worship would hold that there was a sufficient prima facie case to justify him in committing the prisoner for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and that being the case he was instructed to reserve the prisoner's defence. There was one objection, however, which he thought ought to be taken at this stage, and that was that the warrant under which Sergeant Robertson received the prisoner and took him into custody in Japanese territory was one made, as he was instructed and believed, in the absence of any extradition treaty between Great Britain and the Empire of Japan. The warrant itself, as his Worship would see, was directed in almost the first line to Sergeant William Robertson, and in the body of the warrant it ordered Sergeant Robertson, who was an officer of the British Government, to receive this prisoner. Under these circumstances he submitted that no officer of the Japanese Government, no matter how high in authority, could legally give any order in the shape of a warrant to justify Sergeant Robertson in taking charge of his prisoner, and that in the case he thought it might be well to point out that Sergeant Robertson had no authority whatever against Sir John Pope-Hennessy's policy.

That the Surveyor General's report on the Great Rainstorm, though it is appearing, is a most judicious and sensible production; and it is gratifying to see how quickly he put his finger on the reckless use of the storm-water channels—a mistake which has gone on so long that it has become almost irremediable.

That the scene which might have been produced, by the statements made at the Sanitary Board, never in Kowloon, was provoked by the knowledge that the whole subject had been very much exaggerated.

That the fencing was brilliant, the quarter-staff bouts resounded vividly to mind the romance of the days, when a broken scabbard was regarded as an everyday occurrence, while the sword-and-dagger and bayonet duels looked skillful even to us.

That the physical drill, dumb-bell, and club exercises were most pleasurable movements to look upon, and to judge by their perfection they must have given pleasure as well as profit both to pupils and instructors.

That the Scotch reel and sword dance were gross' graceful works of art, and the pipes and dances were exactly of one mind throughout.

That the "Circus" part of the performance, even to the clowning, was exceedingly well carried out.

That the scope of the final scene, the attack in the wood, was not fully realised by every one who saw it; but it has been explained to me as illustrative of a remarkable event lately referred to by a local Medicos friend in the *Tweed*, in this wise—Mawson ramscooter the *Dam*.

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PEKING
(From N.C. Daily News Correspondent.)
9th November.

The birthday of the Empress Dowager occurred on 2nd November, and the Legation flags were at half-mast. The officials wear their court robes three days before and three days after such an event. The day was cloudy, dull, cold and threatened rain and snow. In the evening it actually began to rain, and during the night and all day (Sunday) the sky it snowed. It has never been known to snow in Peking before at this season. Rain even is an unknown quantity. What does it all augur?

The Unesco Telegraphic Convention, according to all accounts, has not yet been signed, either by H.E. the Viceroy Li Yüan-hung or the Ministers of the Treasury. — The Russian agreement was signed at Tientsin by H.E. the Viceroy and H.E. M. Courtney. I cannot understand the confused statement of the *Chinese Times* in regard to this matter. Was it ignorance or intentional misleading on the part of the writer of the note? Report says that the conductors of that paper are strongly biased in favour of the cable companies. Several protests, it is reported, have been sent into the Yamen from the merchants of Shanghai through their respective Ministers. The protest of the Chamber of Commerce could not, it is said, be forwarded, from want of unanimity among the foreign representatives. This was unforeseen and might have been expected. The protest, however, will most probably reach the Yamen through the minister opposed to the ratification of the Convention acting individually for their respective nationals. Each minister feels he has a duty to perform towards his Government or his nation. If it be true that the hands of the British and Russian Ministers are tied by their governments, then the

fault does not lie at their doors. They are doubtless keeping their governments informed on the subject. It was to be expected that the merchants of all nationalities at all the ports should with one heart and one voice protest against the ratification of these telegraphic conventions. They feel that it is a tax on trade, and as such that they have a voice in the matter and they don't want to be overridden in a matter of this sort by their own or any other government which may be under the undue influence of the telegraphic companies at home. I observe that the terminal rates for telegrams for all foreigners, Russians excepted, is paid to be 5 francs. In the Russian agreement it is fixed at 6 francs per telegram. The Chinese government has also agreed to the Imperial Convention.

I would like to correct one or two errors that I have seen made in regard to the Convention. It is stated that the Viceroy Li has verbally agreed to the terms of the Convention after a good deal of alteration had been made in the text. Has the convention been altered in any one particular? If any change has taken place it has been exclusively with regard to Government telegrams, which are now to go free, and this was surrendered by the cable companies who were prepared to make. We are also told that H.E. the Russian Minister has undertaken to use his influence to get the Foreign Ministers in Peking to approve of the Convention. And again, the instrument must be approved by the various representatives of the Foreign Powers in Peking. This is sheer nonsense. Were the facts as stated the non-ratification of the Convention would be certain. It does not require to be approved by the Foreign Ministers, nor refused by them. It is also hinted that the American and Japanese representatives are opposed to the Convention. But this is groping in the dark altogether.

I observe in one of your late issues that you state that two sons of H. E. Chang Chih-tung had been successful in the late M.A. examination here. It should read two nephews. — I see it also stated that the Viceroy has been mulcted in a year's salary, or ten thousand taels, for passing a military candidate at a late examination who was not up to the required strength. His Excellency does not suffer the loss of one tael thereby. It is a merely nominal affair and arises out of a misunderstanding of the loss of his *feng*, when viceroys and governors have in reality no *feng*.

The question is often asked who is Prince O'king, the President of the Taung-li Yamen? Some suppose him to be close to the Imperial Cabinet. It is a pity that Mr. Miller, the excellent list of the Higher Meteoropolitan and Provincial authorities, does not give us the genealogy of some of the more prominent officials, especially as in the present case, when a relationship exists with the Imperial family. In the war in question the Prince is simply given as *I Keng*. As the Seventh and Sixth Princes are termed *I Hsun* and *I Hsiu* respectively, it is natural to infer that there exists if not a brotherly at least a cousinly relationship. The Prince bears his elevation to his present rank was a *Beishi*. His father was a *pao tsui jin* of the Hsien or Ulauntra region and was degraded I believe for misconduct. The present Prince was raised to his principedom by an edict, the Cabinet in its recommendation having fallen into the error of creating him a Prince, *feng*, instead of *kai fu*, a returning to the rank of Prince. Prince Ching is the fourth cousin of the Emperor's father and of the same generation, as indicated by the character *Fu*. He is the great grandson, *Yi-kuo*, of the Emperor Yung-cheng. He is a man of most able and agreeable manner, and in official appear-

ance bears some resemblance to Prince Kung.

On the London *Times* article of 13th September on the New Trunk Railway in China, a few remarks are necessary to correct some wrong impressions. The memorial on the advisability of railways or rather of the Tungchow one, for it alone was then contemplated, and the answers to the arguments and statements of the opponents of this measure, were partly drawn up by H. E. Prince Chun and H.E. the Marquis Teling. I should say that nine-tenths of the memorial was signed by and presented in the name of the Board of Admiralty to the Cabinet and the Cabinet, afraid of causing any much responsibility, added to the memorial that it was expedient that it be sent to the Maritime Viceroys, Governors and Military Generals to ascertain their views. Hence the reference and the memorials which followed. The members of the Board of Admiralty were all agreed as to the desirability of constructing the Tungchow line and were opposed to the reference. This explains why H.E. the Viceroy Li does not appear as memorialising in favour of the Tungchow line. It was his own pet scheme; the Kaiping line was as it were the bones, the Tungchow one was to be the flesh. Had these facts been known, the writer in the *Times* could never have said, "Li Hung-chang's views were so well known that he does not appear to have been consulted on the occasion, although it may well be that the circular was issued by his advice." The answer received certainly strengthened the hands of the Emperor and the Admiralty Board, but it can hardly be described as merely a *recter puerorum* letter. It was death to the Tungchow line, at least for the time being, and opened the way for

carrying out the Viceroy Chang's suggestion of the line to Hankow, which, however, from the first was believed not to have been suggested in sincerity. The Viceroy Chang is a native of Chihli and he wished his native province to have as little of the iron horse possible. We all know the tactics employed to relieve the Viceroy Chang and practically shelved the proposed Grand Trunk line.

Dr. Lenz has left to join the German Consulate at Shanghai. Baron von der Goltz takes his place as interpreter in the Legation. The Manchus have received from the Emperor half a month's extra pay for wadded garments, as the weather is getting cold. Permission is given to the Go-kings to send teams to my railway to assist in the conveyance of material for the repair of the breach in the Wai River in that province. The repair was found most advantageous at the breach in Honan, and now the materials thereto employed are permitted to be transported to Shantung for similar use.

WHY HE DID NOT GO TO THE HOSPITAL

HE COULD LEAP THROUGH THE AIR.
My object in writing is two-fold: to express my gratitude for a great benefit, and to tell a short story which cannot fail to interest the feelings of many others. It is all about myself, but I have remarked that when a man tells the honest truth about himself he is all the more likely to be of use to his fellow-creatures. To begin, then, you must know I had long been more or less subject to attacks of bronchitis, a complaint that you are aware is very common and troublesome in Great Britain and certain parts of the world. Some time ago I had very severe fits of it, worse, I think, than I ever had before. It was probably brought on by my catching cold, as we are all apt to do when we least expect it. Weeks passed by, and my trouble proved to be very obstinate. It would not yield to medicine, and as I also began to have violent racking pains in my limbs and back, I became greatly alarmed. I could neither eat nor sleep. If I had been a feeble, sickly man, I should have thought less strongly of it; but as, on the contrary, I was hearty and robust, I feared some new and terrible thing had got hold of me, which might make my strength of no avail against it. I say, that was the way I thought.

Presently I could not even lie down for the pain all over my body. I asked my doctor what he thought of my condition, and he frankly said, "I am sorry to have to tell you that you are going worse!" This so frightened my friends, as well as myself, that they said "Thomas, you must go to the Hospital; it may be your only chance for life."

But I didn't want to go to the hospital.

What does, when you think he can possibly get along without doing it? I am a labouring man, with a large family depending on me for support, and I might almost as well be in my grave as to be laid on my back in a hospital unable to lift a hand for months, or God only knows how long. Right at this point I had a thought flash across my mind like a streak of sunshine in a cloudy day. I had heard and read a good deal about Mother Seigels Curative Syrup, and I resolved, before consenting to be taken to the hospital, I would try that well-known remedy. On this I gave up the doctor's medicine and began taking the Syrup. Mark the wonderful result! I had taken but three doses within twenty-four hours when I was seized with a fit of coughing, and threw up the phlegm and mucus of my chest by the mouthful. The Syrup had loosened and broken it up. Continuing with the Syrup, the racking pain, which I believe came from the bitter and poison humours in my blood and joints, soon left me entirely, and I felt like going to sleep, and I did sleep sound and quiet. Then I felt hungry, with a natural appetite, and as I do I soon got strong and well.

"If I could I'd leap through the air with delight!"

In a week I was able to go to my work again. It doesn't seem possible yet it is true, and the neighbours know it. There are plenty of witnesses to prove it. And, therefore, when I say I preach the good news of the great power of Seigel's Syrup to cure pain and disease far and wide, nobody will wonder at me.

THOMAS CANTLIE.

Hongkong, November 6, 1889.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Bangkok	Taichow (a)	Yuen Fat Hong.....	Nov. 24, daylight.
Bremen & Ports of Call	Sachsen (a)	Norddeutscher Lloyd.....	Nov. 24, at 10 a.m.
London, & Suez Canal	Anhelia (a)	Butterfield & Swire.....	Dec. 22, at 10 a.m.
London & Ports of Call	Ospack (a)	Arnold, Karberg & Co.....	November 25.
London & v. Saigon	Kaisar-i-Hind (a)	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Dec. 4, at noon.
New York	Globe (a)	Messageries Maritimes.....	Nov. 27, at noon.
Port Darwin, &c.	Seawitch (a)	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	About Nov. 24.
St. Francisco, &c.	Changha (a)	Butterfield & Swire.....	Dec. 6, at 4 p.m.
St. Francisco, &c.	China (a)	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Dec. 25, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Ningpo (a)	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Quick despatch.
Shanghai	Thames (a)	Norddeutscher Lloyd.....	November 25.
Shanghai, Kobe & v. Nagasaki	Prouse (a)	Messageries Maritimes.....	Nov. 24, at 8 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy.	Glenorchy (a)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	December 1, at noon.
Shanghai, via Amoy.	Dardanus (a)	Butterfield & Swire.....	November 27.
Spore, Havre & H'burg	Daphne (a)	Siemens & Co.....	Nov. 25, at 10 a.m.
Straits and Bombay	Gwaiho (a)	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Dec. 7, at noon.
Swatow, Amoy & T'sui Formosa (a)	Forbes (a)	Douglas Lapraik & Co.....	Nov. 24, daylight.
T'ew, Amoy & Ch'ow Haian (a)	Stow (a)	Douglas Lapraik & Co.....	Nov. 26, daylight.
Vancouver (B.C.), & Parta (a)	Yunnan, v. N'ki & Kobs Nizam (a)	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	Dec. 14, at noon.
Yunnan, v. N'ki & Kobs Nizam (a)	Yunnan, Kobs & N'saki General Werder (a)	Norddeutscher Lloyd.....	About Nov. 30.

Mails.

NOTICE.

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TRANSLATED BY

E. H. PARKER, Esq.,

H.B.M.'s Consular Service.

To be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.; Messrs. KELLY & WALSH (LD.); and Mr. W. BASSETT; and at the CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, November 6, 1889.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 10th December, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Haway, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all Trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows—

To San Francisco \$225.00

To San Francisco and return 303.75

available for 6 months

6/— for yr. end.

June, 89 15% dis.

Sept. 25, 89 8/— ex div.

Oct. 25, 89 10% per.

Nov. 25, 89 12/— ex div.

Dec. 25, 89 14/— ex div.

Jan. 25, 90 16/— ex div.

Feb. 25, 90 18/— ex div.

Mar. 25, 90 20/— ex div.

Apr. 25, 90 22/— ex div.

May 25, 90 24/— ex div.

June 25, 90 26/— ex div.

July 25, 90 28/— ex div.

Aug. 25, 90 30/— ex div.

Sept. 25, 90 32/— ex div.